

WEATHER

Cloudy
With Rain
Cold



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WAGE-CUT LOBBYISTS FIGHT JOBLESS AID



Beaten by Foe:

Sgt. Harold F. Hedges of Oklahoma City is examined by two officers after being liberated from a Japanese prison camp. Hedges, a B-29 tail gunner, was shot down over Nagoya. He told of being beaten by his captors with the butt of a rifle. Hedges' arms and legs bore bruises.

Tory Congressman Wants Unemployed 'Bull-Whipped'

By ART SHIELDS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Propaganda for low wages was mixed with talk of bull whips for the unemployed, at Congressional committee hearings today on the unemployment compensation bill.

The low wage propaganda came from witnesses for a group of manufacturers' associations and corporation executives, who told members of the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee that workers wouldn't take the lower-paid jobs that industry had in view for the postwar period if they got federal unemployment insurance benefits.

T. C. Sperry, of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, said that a girl who had been making \$30 a week at a war job wouldn't work for him at \$8.00 less if the proposed bills were adopted. And he wouldn't pay more than \$8.00 less, the witness declared.

The bull whip talk came from Rep. Harold Knutson (R-Minn), ranking minority member of the Ways and Means Committee, who is working hand in hand against federal unemployment insurance with his opposite democratic number, chairman Robert L. Doughton of North Carolina.

Jarvis Hunt, representative of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, and 25 other state industrial associations, had just been repeating the familiar NAM patter that federal unemployment compensation would compete with lower wage scales, when Knutson broke in.

This talk, he said, of paying workers when they weren't working reminded him of the time when the government provided alfalfa for the starving herds of elk in the Jackson Hole country in the winter of 1926-27. The elk fed all winter, said Knutson, "and when spring came it was necessary to use bull whips to drive them back to the range."

"I can see a similar situation arising from the unemployment situation in the United States," he added.

Rep. Herman P. Eberharter, Pittsburgh Democrat, bluntly asked Knutson whether he favored "driving workers to their jobs with bull whips."

LESSON IN BIOLOGY

Knutson cynically replied that he was merely "trying to teach a lesson in biology."

Unfortunately, this isn't a stage farce. Its chief actor is a dominant figure in the most important committee in the House, where he is determined to kill or mutilate any unemployment insurance measure.

The low wage propaganda continued all day.

One witness, Edward F. Connelly, representative of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works of New England, said the proposed measures would make it impossible to continue the lower wage rates that, he said, industry needed in order to "balance" its economy and permit it to finance the higher paid jobs.

Thirty-two dollar a week wages would have to go, he cried with an appearance of distress.

Eberharter reminded him the government had officially taken the position that a higher standard of living was necessary to human welfare and to American economy.

Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-RI), one of the rare committee members actively supporting the \$25-for-26 weeks provisions of the bill, rebuked Jarvis Hunt, the representative of 26 state industrial associations, when he pleaded that business wouldn't have enough money to reconvert if the \$25-for-26 weeks provision went through.

Didn't business do well in the recent period? asked Forand.

"Yes," admitted Hunt. "I can agree that most cor-

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Anti-Semitic Gang Invades Pelham Parkway Community

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Japanese Armies Get U.S. Orders

Nippon Commanders Ordered by MacArthur
To Surrender Authority to Americans

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Beldock to Besmirch Record

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Soviet Team Wins Chess Match

Scores 15½ to 4½ as Four-Day
Tournament Comes to End

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Nippon Armies Placed Under American Military Command

Army Lets Hirohito Open Diet

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 4 (UP).—Gen. Douglas MacArthur, in a sweeping General Order No. 2, called on the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters today to provide his fast-growing occupation forces with labor, oil, housing, airdromes, photographic laboratories and information of current epidemics.

By MacArthur's order, the formidable Japanese 1st and 2d general armies, massed in the home islands before the surrender to repel an expected invasion, were zoned for surrender and disarmament purposes.

The 1st Army is to come under jurisdiction of Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger's 8th Army, the 2nd under Gen. Walter Krueger's 6th Army.

Crack 1st Cavalry Division troops have moved up to the western outskirts of Tokyo, it was announced. Headquarters reports indicated that occupation of the capital itself might be imminent—possibly before Friday.

Eichelberger's Army is occupying the Tokyo district. Krueger's men started landing by sea Tuesday, in the Kanoya-Takasu area of Kyushu Island, along the shore of Kagoshima Bay 600 miles southwest of Tokyo.

MacArthur also ordered commanders of Japanese prison and internment camps to turn over their authority at once to the senior war prisoner or civilian internee, along with their equipment and

stores, and to take instructions from them.

Seaborne and airborne troops of the 6th Army started the occupation of Kyushu, one day after the arrival of a liaison party, by landing in 100-degree heat at the Kanoya airdrome and on the beaches at the little port of Takasu four miles southwest of it.

The landing was effected without incident in an area of roofless, abandoned homes, the result of American air raids. Troops found a primitive people living on fish, seaweed and sweet potatoes.

At the Tokyo end, the occupation zone was expanding steadily. A small force of troops already has arrived at the great Tachikawa Airdrome eight miles west of the Tokyo city limits, in the metropolitan area, and more troops are due in the Tachikawa-Hachioji area Friday.



The Ruins of Tokyo: What the B-29s did to Tokyo is shown in the first of the photos to arrive in this country from the Japanese capital. Debris litters the Ginza area, which is Tokyo's 'Fifth Ave.' Bombs leveled the buildings that were in the foreground, and blackened the walls of the structures in the rear.

Emperor Hirohito was permitted by Allied occupation authorities to open the first postwar session of Japan's Diet yesterday amid pomp and ceremony. Allied newsmen were refused admission when Hirohito spoke, though they were "allowed" in during the afternoon.

Three Allied public relations officers meanwhile were forced to remain outside because they refused to give up their sidearms to the Japanese.

The Emperor's address, made public in an "approved" version, urged the Japanese people to "make manifest the innate glory of Japan's national policy" and "externally observe faithfully the commitments of empire and foster concord and amity with all nations."

"In conformance with our wishes and in accordance with the imperial policy to build up the state on ethical principles, we shall make endeavors in concert with the government to assist in our task and with millions of our subjects shall unite in service to the state with greater zeal than ever," he concluded.

The representatives expressed thanks to the military forces for their "efforts" in the war.

Allied Scribes Hit Tokyo Diet Ban

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 4 (UP).—Some 120 Allied correspondents attended the opening of the Japanese Parliament today, but only after a night of argument whether or not they would submit to searching by Japanese sergeants-at-arms.

Fine in 41 moves. Fine, too, had unsuccessfully resorted to the Caro-Kann Defense. The first round resulted in a drawn game.

Then came the third 41-move game in succession as Alexander Kotov increased the Soviet score by beating Isaac Kashdan for the second time.

Samuel Reshevsky, our big gun at the second Board, went down fighting in 70 moves to the brilliant Young Soviet master, Vassily Smyslov. Adopting the Slav Defense, exchange variation, the 24-year-old Russian turned in another brilliant game and is a leading candidate to receive the prize for the best game offered by the magazine "Chess in the USSR."

Twenty-year-old David Bronstein, playing on the tenth Board against Anthony E. Santasiere, made it two straight and really gave his opponent a lesson in the strategy of the opening as he refuted Santasiere's bizarre 2. P-QKt4 in 50 moves.

Vyacheslav Ragozin, eighth Board, playing masterfully the black side of the 2 Knights' game beat his opponent, PFC Herbert Seldman, in 68 moves.

Soviets Win Chess Match 15½-4½; Losers Hail 'Spirit of Friendship'

By HY WALLACH

The world series of chess—the first international radio match between the United States and the Soviet Union—came to an end last night with a smashing victory for the Soviet team.

Adding 7½ points (6 victories and 3 draws) to their first round score of eight points, the Soviets totalled 15½ points to the Americans' 4½.

At the end of the match, at the Henry Hudson Hotel last night, the Soviet team was awarded a plaque in honor of their victory. With the plaque went a message of congratulations from the American team chairman, Maurice Wertheim, who

cabled:

"Congratulations to you on your team's well earned victory. Our only explanation is that you had a better team. Our only reaction is that we are determined to try again next year. Best regards to all."

Dr. Rokhlin, chairman of the Soviet team, wired back in answer to the congratulations, "Sincere thanks

to our American friends, our worthy opponents, for congratulations on victory in friendly radio match."

SHIP TO TAKE IT

The winner's plaque was presented to the captain and crew of a Soviet vessel docked in New York harbor, who will bring it to Moscow.

A capacity crowd of almost a thousand people attended the ceremonies last night and applauded vigorously the speech of Mr. Wertheim calling for lasting friendship and peace between the two great Allies.

"The spirit that pervaded the sessions—a spirit of friendship and mutual respect—will be carried on by the peoples of our two great countries. . . ." Wertheim declared.

"This, too, is the first time that a Soviet team is participating in international sports competition. It opens another great democratic avenue in which the United States and Russia can walk together as

friends," Wertheim continued.

The play of the second round was much tighter than in the first. Although the Americans did not succeed in improving the results to any considerable extent, the improvement of the American team was evident, for the games were bitterly contested and the average number of moves rose considerably.

OPTIMISTIC ABOUT FUTURE

It was the general opinion that the Americans will do better the next time they meet their Soviet opponents.

Israel A. Horowitz, playing fourth Board, was the U. S. hero as he scored early yesterday morning, without making a single move. His opponent, the renowned Salo Flohr, resigned when he noted the American's sealed move. The end came in 41 moves against the Caro-Kann Defense employed by Flohr, who won the previous game.

Shortly thereafter, however, Isaac Boleslavsky, playing third Board for the USSR, won the match for his country by defeating Reuben

FIRST ROUND SCORES

BOARD 3 King's Indian Defense				BOARD 5 Sicilian Defense			
White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	27 Kt-R3	Kt-KB3	1 P-K4	P-QB4	21 Q-B3	Q-K1
2 P-QB4	P-Q3	28 Q-Q3	BaP	2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	22 Q-K13	PaP
3 P-KKt3	P-KKt3	29 P-Kt5	Kt-R3	3 P-Q4	PaP	23 PaP	P-B4
4 B-K13	B-K13	30 Kt-R3	P-Kt3	4 Kt-R3	Kt-KB3	24 R-Q4	Kt-R3
5 P-K4	Castles	31 Q-K1	B-K	5 Kt-QB3	P-QB3	25 Kt-Q	RaB
6 Kt-K3	P-K4	32 P-B4	R-K2	6 B-K1	Q-B3	26 RaB	R-Q
7 Castles	PaP	33 Kt-K3	B-K2	7 Castles	P-K3	27 Q-K3	Kt-Q3
8 Kt-R3	Kt-R3	34 P-B5	Kt-R3	8 P-B4	Kt-R3	28 Q-K3	Kt-B4
9 Kt-B3	B-K3	35 Q-K14	P-K14	9 K-K3	B-K3	29 R-Rch	Q-R
10 Kt-K3	Kt-K4	36 Kt-Q5	Q-Q	10 Q-R3	Castles	30 B-K3	Q-K3
11 Kt-B3	Kt-K4	37 P-B4	RaP	11 Kt-K3	P-QK14	31 B-K1	RaB
12 Kt-Q5	P-B3	38 B-K3	PaP	12 B-K3	B-K13	32 QaP	QaKP
13 Kt-B4	B-B	39 B-B6	RaKt	13 Q-K	Q-R3	33 Q-K3	Q-Q2
14 Q-K2	P-KB4	40 B-Rch	K-R	14 Q-B3	Kt-Q2	34 Q-Q	Q-B5
15 Q-K13	PaP	41 B-B	R-K15	15 Q-R4	Kt-B4	35 Kt-K3	Q-B7
16 B-R3	Kt-B3	42 Q-B5	B-K4	16 Kt-R3	QaK1	36 Kt-B	B-Q1
17 B-K13	Q-B2	43 K-R	R-Q5	17 P-QB3	P-K15	37 Q-K3	Q-B5
18 Q-R3	B-K15	44 K-R	PaR	18 PaP	QaP	38 Q-Rch	K-B
19 P-B3	B-B4	45 B-KB4	P-Q6	19 B-B	Kt-B4	Resigns	
20 B-K4	Kt-B2	46 P-B6	P-Q7	20 P-K5	RaB		
21 P-K14	R-Q2	47 B-R3	QaP				
22 Kt-B3	P-QB4	48 R-QB	Q-B				
23 B-K	P-R5	49 QaP	Q-B3				
24 Q-K14	P-QK14	50 B-KK1	R-KK13				
25 PaP	Q-K1ch	51 RaR	Drawn				
26 B-B3	P-B4						

BOARD 4 Queen's Gambit				BOARD 6 Nimzowitsch Defense			
White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	15 BxKtP	PaB	1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	27 BxKt	BxP
2 P-QB4	PaP	16 Kt-K15	K-K13	2 P-QB4	P-K3	28 Q-B5	B-B
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	17 QaPch	R-B5	3 P-Q4	B-K1ch	29 Kt-Q5	Q-B
4 YP-K3	P-K3	18 Q-K1ch	K-K3	4 B-Q2	Q-K3	30 Kt-RB	B-K14
5 B-R3	P-B4	19 Kt-K4ch	P-B3	5 P-KK13	Castles	31 K-K3	B-B5
6 Castles	P-QB3	20 Kt-RB	Q-R3	6 B-K13	P-Q1	32 B-B3	Q-K
7 Q-K3	Kt-B3	21 B-R3	Q-K1	7 P-QB3	RaBch	33 Q-B3	P-B3
8 B-Q	P-QK14	22 P-B4	RaB	8 Q-K1ch	Q-K1-Q2	34 P-B4	Q-R1
9 PaP	Q-B2	23 Kt-R3	Q-K13	9 Castles	Kt-K5	35 R-B3	PaP
10 B-Q3	RaP	24 Kt-R3	QaPch	10 Q-B5	Kt-K1	36 QaP	Q-K13
11 P-QB4	P-K15	25 K-R	KaK1	11 Kt-K3	P-QB3	37 K-Q2	P-KB4
12 Q-K1-Q2	Castles	26 PaP	PaP	12 Q-B3	B-K	38 Q-QB3	Q-K15
13 P-QK13	Kt-K4	27 Q-K1ch	R-B4ch	13 P-QK14	PaP	39 B-B	R-K14
14 Kt-K4	Kt-R3	28 Q-K1ch	R-B3	14 P-B4	Kt-K13	40 R-B5	Q-R-K1
15 Kt-K1ch	PaK1	29 Q-K1ch	K-B4	15 P-K4	B-Q	41 B-QK13	RaB
16 QaK1	P-K4	30 B-Bch	Resigns	16 P-QB4	B-Q2	42 PaP	B-B
17 B-K13	B-B3			17 P-B5	Kt-B	43 Q-B3	Q-B4
				18 QaP	B-K	44 K-Q2	Q-K1ch
				19 P-K3	Q-Q2	45 K-B3	Q-B6
				20 Kt-K13	Kt-K3	46 P-B5	Q-QB3
				21 Kt-Q	Kt-Q4	47 K-B3	B-Q6ch
				22 Kt-B3	Q-K3	48 QaB	R-K1ch
				23 K-B2	P-QK13	49 K-K13	PaP
				24 Kt-Q3	Q-R-K1	50 K-B3	B-B4ch
				25 PaP	RaP	51 K-K13	P-R1
				26 Q-B3	Q-K13	Resigns	P-P4

Soviet Seamen Interviewed As They Watch Chess Match Here

Two interested spectators at the U. S.-USSR radio chess match at the Henry Hudson Hotel yesterday were Soviet seamen Valentin Slavetsky and Piotr Umashov, whose ship is anchored in New York.

Both men, engineer and first mate of the ship respectively, are chess players and were following the play avidly when The Daily Worker writer approached them.

Asked if chess was popular among Soviet seamen, Umashov replied with a smile, "In the Soviet Union chess is popular with everyone."

At this point, Umashov revealed that his colleague, Slavetsky, was champion of the ship. "There are

five categories of chess players below the masters, and I'm in the second category," said Slavetsky.

We asked Slavetsky what he thought of the results of the match. (The Soviet team was far ahead at this time and had clinched the victory).

"We are not surprised that the Soviet team has won, but, frankly, we expected it to be much closer. We thought we'd win by two or three points," he replied.

Which game did he think was best?

"Smyslov's (USSR) games against Reshevsky (U.S.)."

Slavetsky hopes there will be an-

nual matches between American and Soviet teams, and told of the immense popularity of the game in his homeland. "It would also be good for developing interest in chess in America," he said.

We put a final question to the Soviet seaman before he left. "Do you think the American team will make a better showing in future tournaments?"

Slavetsky paused for a moment and then said, "Yes, if the advice of the American chess master Pinkus is taken. Americans must study Russian chess theory and Russian methods, for the game is at its greatest development in the USSR."

Charges Dewey Ordered Smear Drive by Beldock

Governor Thomas E. Dewey and Republican boss John Crews instructed George J. Beldock to smear William O'Dwyer, it was charged yesterday by Hyman Blumberg, state secretary of the American Labor Party.

Blumberg branded Kings County District Attorney Beldock and three other prominent backers of Jonah Goldstein for New York mayor as "agents of the most reactionary elements in the Republican Party."

Beldock, he said, as well as former Special Deputy Attorney General William B. Herlands, Liberal Party chieftain Dean Alfange and Citizens Union head Richard Childs are "partners in an unholy alliance" advocating the 1948 presidential ambitions of Gov. Dewey.

Herlands, the ALP statement recalled, conducted Dewey's campaign last year to cut down the Roosevelt vote by intimidating first voters, foreign-born citizens and Negro voters.

Childs, Blumberg said, falsely declares his organization, the Citizens Union, is nonpartisan, at the very time that he is actively campaigning for the Republican ticket.

ALFANGE QUOTED

Blumberg noted that Alfange, now campaigning for the Dewey candidate, had this to say about Dewey in 1944:

"Thomas Dewey is a devoted disciple of Herbert Hoover—has been for years. Thomas Dewey sees eye to eye with John Bricker. He admits it. He said so in so many words. Thomas Dewey is a fellow traveler with Westbrook Pegler. All of these three intimates of Dewey are ultra-reactionaries."

Later in the day, James J. Moren, former chief clerk for O'Dwyer when the latter was District Attorney, asserted Beldock told an "outright lie" by stating Moren had illegally obtained money from the city while working in the prosecutor's office.

"The money to which Mr. Beldock refers was salary paid to me as chief clerk," said Moren. "This money was paid only after approval by the State Civil Service Commission and Comptroller McGoldrick, and all other individuals and agencies of the City of New York supervising fiscal affairs."

Moren stated that Beldock's activities are an attempt at a "typical smear campaign" to "obscure the real issues" of the elections and added:

"This is another instance of a phony taking money from the people of New York City strictly for political purposes."

A prominent O'Dwyer supporter announced that many leading persons whose names have been linked with the Liberal Party will soon make public denunciations of Goldstein and join the Democratic-ALP camp.

These desertions from the GOP-Liberal Party ranks, the O'Dwyer spokesman said, are coincident with Monday's statement by Samuel Markowich, former campaign manager for Goldstein, that Dewey was the "bitterest opponent labor has had in this country." Markowich now heads the O'Dwyer speakers' bureau.

Poland First to Get Reich Reparations

WARSAW, Sept. 4 (Polpress).—Poland will be the first country among the United Nations to receive German reparations, the Polish Press Agency learned today. Thus the first nation to be invaded by the Germans will be the first to whom repayment will be made.

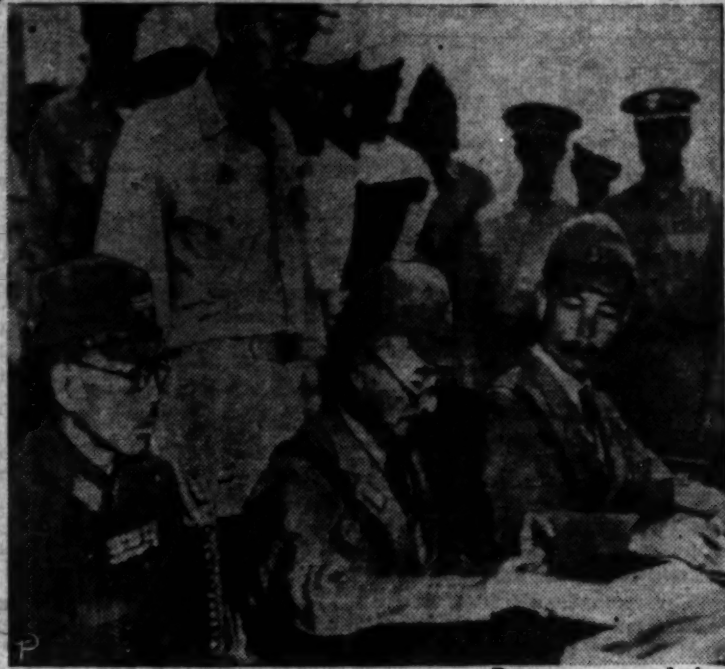
German machines and industrial equipment will be shipped to Poland this year to be used in reconstruction. A complete metal goods factory is also going to Poland as part of the reparations settlement.

Anti-Semitic Gangs Invade Pelham Parkway Area

By MAX GORDON

The Jewish community at Pelham Parkway in the Bronx was tense yesterday following an invasion by two gangs of anti-Semitic youths Monday night.

A major clash between these youngsters, who had been plaguing the neighborhood with anti-Semitic insults and individual beatings for weeks, and hundreds of Jewish young men organized to meet them was narrowly averted by police.



Marcus Island Taken Over: Papers surrendering Americans are being signed by Rear Admiral M. Matsubara, Japanese commander there, as Rear Admiral M. Whiting looks on. As the picture shows, the Japanese official carefully read the document—and news dispatches reported that he hesitated.

This is the second major anti-Semitic incident brought to public attention within the past several days. The first occurred at Brighton Beach last week.

Coupled with the warning of the Mayor's Committee on Unity Monday that pro-fascist, anti-Semitic groups are intensifying their agitation, these incidents should give serious concern to the movements and agencies formed to fight for racial harmony.

PREVIOUS INCIDENTS

Pelham Parkway residents say that for the past two weeks, groups of youth, ranging from about 17 to 20, have been coming into the neighborhood from the nearby Van Nest area and have been throwing sticks and stones at elderly Jewish people. This has been accompanied by anti-Semitic insults. Some beatings of Jewish youngsters have also been reported.

On Saturday night a large group of youths gathered at the Pelham Parkway IRT station and threw garbage and other debris down upon people sitting in the park below. A

group of Jewish youngsters went up and chased them away.

On Sunday, some of the Jewish boys decided to retaliate and organized a group to go into the Van Nest area. They were dissuaded and remained in their own territory. The Van Nest boys, reinforced by a gang from the Fordham area, again invaded the Jewish community. Eye-witnesses say there were several in the uniforms of the armed services among them.

Fortunately, the police had been tipped off in advance and the invaders were chased away without a clash developing. Communist, American Labor Party and other community leaders were busy yesterday working out methods of handling the situation.

COPS UNDER FIRE

At Brighton Beach, where a group of youngsters had attacked Jews last Tuesday, two policemen were facing department charges for shielding the attackers, and one of them was accused of making anti-Semitic remarks. The two were accused after an investigation by Inspector Michael J. Murphy of the 10th Division, Brooklyn. The investigation was ordered by Police Commissioner Valentine after eye-witnesses had charged the cops were favoring the anti-Semites.

An investigation into the incident was also begun yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Mitchell Rosenberg of Brooklyn. Rosenberg interviewed several witnesses and expects to complete the investigation this morning.

A check on the activities of various community inter-faith and inter-racial movements in the city yesterday showed that many had not been functioning during the summer. The two incidents reported are expected to get them going again.

A spokesman for the State Anti-Discrimination Committee (FEPC), which is also charged with the responsibility of developing community movements for education purposes, said yesterday the committee was working hard to build local councils. The only council actually organized by the committee thus far is in Buffalo.

Crowds Hail Job Parade in Chester, Pa.

Special to the Daily Worker

CHESTER, Pa., Sept. 4.—Thousands of people lined the Streets three and four deep yesterday evening as CIO unions marched through Chester in a full-employment Labor Day demonstration.

There were delegations from Westinghouse, Sun Ship, Baldwin and other steel plants, Ford's and other CIO shops located in the domain of Mr. Pew, GOP boss.

They carried placards reading, "Jobs, not breadlines; no more apple selling," and other right-to-work slogans. The parade wound up with a mass meeting in Deshong Park which was greeted by the Mayor, and was chaired by Frank Ritter of the United Steel Workers.

To Launch Carrier

TACOMA, Wash., Sept. 4 (UP).—The 20,000 ton escort carrier Tinian, paid for by war bond purchases of Lawrence, Mass., citizens, will be launched at Todd-Pacific shipyards tomorrow.

181,000 Sought USES Jobs Here Since V-J Day

There were 67,316 more job applications with the United States Employment Service in New York City last week. This figure brings the total number of job applications to 181,000 since V-J Day, in New York City, Westchester, Suffolk and Nassau Counties.

Revise Points For Overseas Army Service

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (UP).—The War Department announced tonight a new point score and age limit to govern enlisted soldiers to be sent overseas. The new plan exempts particularly soldiers in the older groups who have had one year's service.

No enlisted man who had a point score of 45 or more on May 12, 1945—V-E Day—or who was 37 years old, or who was 34, 35 or 36 and had a minimum of one year of honorable military service, will be sent overseas.

Two exceptions, affecting only several hundred men, were made. These are in the cases of enlisted men in civil affairs units scheduled for an early departure for the Pacific to assist in instituting civil government in occupied territories, and enlisted men assigned to the headquarters of the Seventh and 18th Corps, both of which are scheduled for immediate departure. In the cases of these exceptions no enlisted man with 60 or more points or who is 37 years of age or who is 34, 35 or 36 years of age with a minimum of one year of honorable military service will be sent overseas.

An enlisted man is eligible for discharge if—

1. He has 85 points or more as of May 12, or 80 points or more under the computation as of Sept. 2, or,

2. He is 38 years of age, or he is 35, 36 or 37 years of age and has had a minimum of two years honorable military service.

While it was clear that the unemployment rate was scarcely declining despite optimistic reports in the general press, a spokesman for the War Manpower Commission declared that last week's number of job applications was only about 20 to 25 percent above normal.

The rate of rehiring showed no marked increase, despite predictions to the contrary. For the automobile industry in the New York area, for instance, a report that 10,000 would be rehired in the immediate future could hardly be called solving the problem of reconversion. Lay-offs in the auto industry in this area amounted to 100,000.

Start Ford Output

DETROIT, Sept. 4 (UP).—Ford Motor Co. announced today that it will begin production of automobiles at its Buffalo plant beginning tomorrow.

Charge Police Took Bribes

MINEOLA, L. I.—Bribery of police officers was charged yesterday in the investigation of Nassau County gambling.

Aaron Blum, 2786 Bainbridge Av., the Bronx, one of two defendants arraigned before County Judge Henry Collins, was held on \$5,000 bail for seven bribery counts, while John Mannix of 35 Louisiana Ave., Long Beach, L. I. gave \$500 bail on a gambling charge. Both Blum, who also paid \$500 bail on a charge of keeping and maintaining a gambling game, and Mannix pled not guilty.

Campbell Scandal May Limit Private Probes

The Campbell case may result in a new law drastically limiting secret investigations by private persons and agencies, it was announced yesterday.

Legislation calling for full disclosure of private persons and agencies preparing and investigating criminal cases will be asked of the State Legislature. This should help prevent false convictions, such as occurred in the case of Bertram M. Campbell, who was railroaded to Sing Sing after Gestapo-like, secret investigations.

Robert Daru, investigation counsel for the New York County Criminal Courts Bar Association, said yesterday that the proposed legislation also would require that "where a

criminal case has been privately initiated and investigated, it must be tried in open court by private counsel and not by the public prosecutor."

If this had been done in the Campbell case, the innocent man would not have been sent to jail, Daru said.

Daru, who is currently conducting hearings on the Campbell case, asked also that the proposed legislation should be enacted "so that a case which may be more private than public should not be presented as a public criminal case." He described the Campbell investigation as "unofficial, irresponsible and reckless—a kind of private Gestapo technique."

McFetridge Cracks Down on Pals Of Jailed Union Racketeer Scalise

There was a crackdown on pals of imprisoned union racketeer George Scalise yesterday. The operations of associates of Scalise, once powerful boss of the Building Service Employees International Union, came to light as President William

Blind Composer Gets Anti-Bilbo Petitions

A blind composer, outraged at Sen. Bilbo's attacks on minorities collected 10,000 out-Bilbo signatures in three weeks.

Louis Hardin, 29, of 332 W. 56 St., was the one-man petition campaign. Standing in Times Square in the evenings, he gathered the names demanding Bilbo's removal from the Senate.

Hardin said it wasn't hard to get the signatures. "And a lot of people who signed the petitions came from Mississippi," Bilbo's home state, he said.

The composer, who is also a pianist, came to New York two years ago from Kansas.

Soviets Lease Morgan Estate

GLEN COVE, L. I., Sept. 4 (UP).

The costly 48-room mansion in which J. P. Morgan, world famous financier, lived until his death, will be a recreation and entertainment center for high Soviet officials in this country under a two-year lease taken by the Soviet Government, it was disclosed today.

Russia will pay \$15,000 annual rent for use of the mansion as headquarters of the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission, J. J. Kramer, attorney for the Morgan Island Estates, announced.

In addition to the mansion with its 48 rooms and 18 baths, the lease covers a nearby garage and six acres of the 110 acre estate, he said.

Soviet officials plan to dedicate their new center in two weeks at ceremonies which Soviet Ambassador Andrei Gromyko is expected to attend, the attorney indicated.

Kramer said the Soviet Government would use the same carpets with which Morgan furnished the house when it was built in 1926 at a cost of \$1,200,000.

The carpets, which he described as "irreplaceable," were specially woven for each room, he said, so that the huge floor coverings are without seams. Made by mills in this country and England, the carpets are of "fine brocade designs" in colors selected for each interior, the attorney said.

McFetridge moved against chiefs of New York's Local 32-J. McFetridge suspended Louis Schwartz, president, and Abe Melnekoff, secretary-treasurer of the local which is in the field of cleaning of office buildings.

Both men are charged with financial irregularities and with failure to pay per capita to the international office at Chicago for the five years since Scalise, McFetridge's predecessor, has been in prison.

Social Democrats, who control the Liberal Party, also showed their hand in support of the men Scalise left behind. Their attorney was revealed to be Gustave A. Gerber, long-time Social Democrat and son of the late Julius Gerber, for many years spokesman for social democratic forces of America.

Gerber will seek an injunction today to restrain McFetridge from carrying out his suspension.

DROPPED FROM ROLLS

The deliberate withholding of the per capita tax has automatically dropped the union from the international's rolls and made ineligible many 32-J members for death benefits, McFetridge said. He further charged that the men carried out their scheme by "means of false and fraudulent entries and reports to the international."

The international further found that the two suspended officers failed to have the men handling union funds bonded, as the constitution requires.

Schwartz was a co-defendant in the Scalise trial in 1940, but the indictment against him was quashed because he was held powerless to stop the wholesale distortion on which a conviction was obtained. His brother Izzy Schwartz, also a defendant then as a Scalise associate, was convicted but sentence was suspended because he turned state's witness. Izzy Schwartz is now in the cleaning contracting business, employing members of his brother's union.

Leading the fight against Schwartz and Melnekoff is Albert E. Perry, vice-president and business manager of the union. Recently Perry led a fight against David Sullivan, president of the large Local 32-B. Court intervention stopped international action in that local's irregularities. Sullivan was secretary-treasurer of Local 32-B when James J. Bambrick, who also served a prison sentence for embezzling funds, was president. Both held office under the Scalise regime.

Reject Offer to Waive Back Pay

WASHINGTON, Ind., Sept. 4—

Workers at the Corcoran Metal Products Company last week demanded full payment of retroactive pay as a condition for settling a dispute with the company.

Corcoran workers, members of Local 813, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO, were granted a 10-cent hourly wage increase by the Regional War Labor Board. The increase was declared retroactive to January 25, 1944. The company appealed, and the case is now before the Sixth Regional WLB in Chicago.

At a conference last Thursday company representatives promised a 10-cent increase, standard vacations with pay, automatic progression to the midpoint, and a voluntary checkoff, if the union would waive its right to retroactive pay. A membership meeting of Local 813 later rejected the offer and demanded that the company meet its backpay obligation by Sept. 15.

DeGaulle Airs Election Stand

PARIS Sept. 4. (UP).—Gen.

Charles De Gaulle, speaking on the 75th anniversary of the Third Republic, told the country tonight that it was vitally essential that France remodel her constitution. His speech was a challenge to left-wing and resistance movement critics who have urged postponement of the October general elections.

His insistence on holding a referendum in October to decide the issue of constitutional revision, coming after yesterday's refusal to meet with the General Confederation of Labor, revealed that De Gaulle was determined to carry through the elections on his own terms.

His broadcast was made after the surprise cancellation of the regular bi-weekly cabinet meeting.



VANISHED FACTORY: This was a factory building in Tokyo before a visit by B-29s. Now all that is left is the machinery on the main floor.

Raise U.S. Living Standard 50%, Stabilizer Davis Says

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (UP).—Economic Stabilization

Director William H. Davis said tonight that the government's postwar economic policy should raise living standards 50 percent without increasing the cost of living in the next five years.

He will shortly issue new wage-price regulations which are intended to permit substantial wage increases without affecting the general price level.

The regulations will be based on Davis' conviction that better wages do not result in direct price increases because higher labor costs are absorbed by other production factors.

He believes the general level of prices must be maintained if the nation is to pay off its anticipated \$275,000,000,000 public debt at the economic level at which it was incurred.

Davis also indicated that government-operated properties of Montgomery Ward & Co., and those of other firms seized to avert wartime work interruptions, will be returned soon. About a dozen seizures already have been terminated.

Talking informally to reporters, Davis said the country must face the imperative need of increasing its standard of living 40 to 50 percent. We're sunk if we attempt to return to perwar levels of production, he added.

Negro Veteran Beats Unfair Blue Discharge

A Philadelphia Negro veteran has won his case for an honorable discharge after having been given a Blue Discharge (less than honorable) by a prejudiced commander.

The veteran, Ernest G. Edney, 722 South Rosewood Street, Philadelphia, was discharged in March, 1944, after he had received a training injury. According to his statement filed with the local branch of the NAACP he was ill at the time and was therefore forced to sign a Section VIII discharge. The cause of discharge was given as "inadequate personality" and made it impossible for Edney to secure benefits and compensation.

The NAACP appealed Edney's case to the Secretary of War's Discharge Review Board in Washington and an honorable discharge has been issued.

Mr. Edney was inducted from Norfolk, Virginia, and though he was permanently injured in training was denied a medical discharge.

He is married and the father of one child.

Negro Paper Turns Tables on Byrnes

By EUGENE GORDON

An outstanding Negro newspaper has rebuked Secretary of State James Byrnes' intervention in Bulgaria's internal affairs, by appealing to Stalin to help bring democracy to Byrnes' South Carolina.

Prompted by the secretary's note demanding the little Balkan country's recently scheduled elections be held "under conditions which will allow and insure participation therein, free from fear of force or intimidation, of all democratic elements," a similar cable was sent to Britain's Prime Minister Clement Attlee.

The newspaper, the Norfolk Journal and Guide, appealed to the two members of the Big Three to "use

Asks Powers Aid South Vote

your influence at next meeting with our President and Secretary of State" to establish "in all parts of the world, including sections of the United States still unresponsive to them," the "democratic principles" Byrnes allegedly wished to see established in Bulgaria.

The cable to Stalin and Attlee declared: "Many liberal Americans long have advocated same rights for large segment of population in Southern states here, where white primary, polltax and other laws effectively disfranchise millions of Negroes."

The wires, signed by P. Bernard Young, Jr., editor of the Journal and Guide, cited devices used to limit and intimidate the electorate in Byrnes' own state of South Carolina, and in other Southern states, where, according to the paper, "the polltax, white primaries and other measures render elections undemocratic."

"We applaud and endorse your position in the matter of democratic elections in Bulgaria as expressed in your notice to that country that the United States would not recognize any government it chose except 'under conditions which will allow and insure the participation therein, free from fear of force and intimidation, of all democratic elements,'" the wire to Byrnes declared.

While we cannot see why a Negro editor should "applaud and endorse" Byrnes' efforts to stifle the democratic expression of the Bulgarian people—and I am inclined to believe that that was the editor's way of condemning it—we heartily support that part of his wire which asked whether the United States government took a similar position "with reference to elections in certain Southern states, where large segments of

the population are systematically excluded from participation in elections through polltax laws, white primary systems, and similar measures designed to prevent and discourage certain minorities, particularly Negroes, from voting."

The paper's message to Byrnes especially called attention "to conditions existing in the State of South Carolina, with which you perhaps are familiar, where practically one half of the population is Negro and has been substantially disfranchised by the devices mentioned above."

The editor reminded Byrnes that, following the U. S. Supreme Court opinion outlawing the Texas white-primary laws, the South Carolina governor "called a special session of the state legislature... for the sole purpose of repealing 'white primary laws' and to take such other steps as its members thought necessary or advisable to perpetuate conditions and practices which you have just declared, if they exist in Bulgaria, to be totally unacceptable to the United States."

Final Loan Slogan: 'Let's Finish Job'

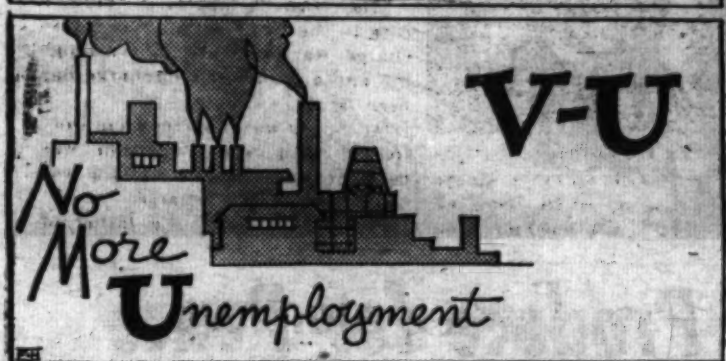
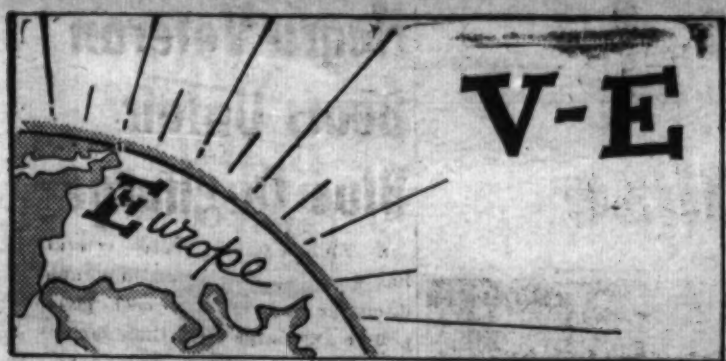
"Let's Finish the Job" will be the slogan for the eighth and final war loan drive. The campaign will open in New York this week with a local goal of \$16,723,222.

The formal beginning of the campaign will not be until Oct. 9. The advanced gifts section of the drive, however, will be launched the latter part of this week.

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TWO DOWN — ONE TO GO

Harry Begoon, Leader In Fur Union, Dies

The Furriers Joint Council of New York announced yesterday the death of Harry Begoon, secretary-treasurer of the Council and vice-president of the International Fur & Leather Workers Union. Begoon died suddenly of a heart attack on Monday.

Begoon played an active role in the International Fur Workers Union for many years. He was one of the leaders who helped to unify the ranks of the fur workers into one union in 1935, after a bitter internal struggle of 10 years.

Begoon is also remembered for his contribution in the win-the-war activities of the Furriers Union.

Every local of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union in New York is calling upon the membership to stop work at 10:45 a.m. to attend the funeral services which will take place from 11 a.m. to 12 noon at Garellick's Memorial Home, 367 Grand St.

Begoon is survived by his widow, Mrs. Sarah Begoon and Ruth Newman, a daughter.

At a special joint meeting of all the executive boards and Joint Council delegates, the union yesterday adopted a resolution in recognition of Begoon's services and extended condolences to the bereaved family.

We Mourn the Sudden Death
of Our Brother

VICE PRESIDENT

HARRY BEGOON

His passing is a great loss for our union and the labor movement.

Brother Begoon has for the past 10 years been an important part of the united leadership of the Fur & Leather Workers Union which set an example for the entire labor movement in the United States, as a democratic, militant union where workers of all constructive political trends worked together and built a strong union for the benefit of its membership. As Secretary-Treasurer of the New York Furriers Joint Council for the past 10 years, Brother Begoon helped to cement the unity of the New York fur workers. He helped bring about constant improvements in the working conditions for the membership of the Joint Council.

We express our deepest sympathy to Brother Begoon's wife and family. We hope they will find solace in the fact that his contributions to the building of our union and his active participation in the struggle against nazism and fascism is appreciated by tens of thousands of the membership of our union throughout the United States.

WE PAY TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY
OF A LEADER AND FIGHTER IN THE
WORKING CLASS.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
International Fur & Leather Workers
Union of the United States and Canada

Ben Gold, President

Pietro Lucchi, Secretary-Treasurer

Addes Urges Revision of Michigan Law on Jobless

Special to the Daily Worker

DETROIT, Sept. 4.—Revision of Michigan's Unemployment Compensation Law was demanded by George F. Addes, United Automobile Workers secretary-treasurer, at a citywide conference of UAW locals. Addes called upon Gov. Harry F. Kelly to order a special

session of the State Legislature. The law, he said, must be revised to "wipe out the vicious availability section which has deprived thousands of workers of benefits to which they were entitled as a matter of equity, and to lessen the disqualifications for voluntary leaving and misconduct. We also propose increasing and extending benefits."

Addes also revealed he had written to President Truman demanding severance pay of three months' wages to all laid-off workers, to be paid out of the government's 30 billion dollars of unexpended war appropriations.

"We are also asking that the various community agencies such as the War Chest take immediate steps to provide assistance to workers whose unemployment checks are delayed or inadequate, or who have been disqualified for jobless benefits," Addes said.

Charging the Unemployment Compensation Commission with failure to discharge its duties, Addes demanded administrative changes to cut down delays and eliminate disqualifications. He also demanded immediate action to enforce the vocational retraining provisions of the Unemployment Compensation Law. Those provisions, Addes said, were enacted as long ago as 1939, but the Commission has done nothing about them. Addes pointed out that workers would acquire new peacetime skills and would be eligible for an additional 18 weeks compensation besides the present maximum of 20 weeks.

Representatives of UAW-CIO local unions present voted acceptance of Addes' reconversion unemployment program calling for immediate repeal of MUCC's four weeks policy on suitability of work, demanding that the USES refuse to refer compensation claimants to jobs paying lower wages than their most recent one, support of the Kilgore-Forand Unemployment Compensation Bill.

Pent-Up Grievances Bring Auto Tie-Ups

DETROIT, Sept. 4 (UP).—Strikes stemming from three years of accumulative union grievances hit the automobile industry today, closing plants of the Briggs Manufacturing Company and the Hudson Motor Car Company.

Production of passenger cars was stopped at both companies, their representative said.

Spokesmen for the United Automobile Workers (CIO) said 11,000 workers were involved in the two strikes. They brought to more than 20,000 the number of strike-idle workers in the Detroit area.

The union said grievances causing the strike had been created "over the last three years" and had been ignored by management.

"We didn't do anything about it because of the war," a union official said. "But now we are going to strike until our grievances are considered and adjusted."

Production of new automobile bodies was stopped at five Briggs plants, and the strike was expected to affect another two units of the company.

Hudson had been rolling off 1946 cars for two weeks when its assembly lines were halted in today's action. The company said 6,000 men were out.

Ford's new car production was slowed down by a strike of 4,500 workers at the Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Company. Ford laid off 3,000 men in assembling departments. Other scattered disputes affected some 2,500 workers.

More than 1,500 workers in Ford plants at Edgewater, N. J., Louisville, Ky., and Dallas, Tex., were idle as the result of the Kelsey-Hayes stoppage.

A portal-to-portal pay dispute in-

volving 4,000 workers closed six Glen Alden Coal Co. mines in Pennsylvania. Another 6,500 workers were idle for the 13th day at the Midvale Co., steel plant in Philadelphia.

The workers struck in a dispute over pay for the two-day V-J holiday.

A labor conciliator went to Port Wayne, Ind., to urge The United Electrical Workers (CIO) and the Magnavox Co. to reach an agreement that would end an 11-day strike.

The long motion picture strike in Hollywood continued while the parties involved awaited a national labor relations board decision on a jurisdictional dispute involving more than 6,000 painters, set designers, story analysts and other workers.

Picket lines surrounded the B. F. Goodrich Tire and Rubber Co., at Akron. The Goodrich chapter of the foremen's association of America protested the layoffs that followed war contract cancellations.

Smaller stoppages were in progress in Cleveland, Ohio, Madison, Wis., Rock Hill, S. C., Papucan, Ky., Lancaster, Pa., and Parkersburg, W. Va.

Arrest Alleged Army Deserter

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 4 (UP).—Pvt. Walter Douglas Hibbs, 23, alleged Army deserter from Camp Robinson, Ark., was arrested today after hiding three months in Iroquois Park.

Wage Freeze in Building!

An Editorial

SURPRISE was registered freely by labor at the recent wage freezing order for the building trades, agreed to unanimously by the building union representatives on the adjustment board. With the National War Labor Board stating that wages could be raised if prices would not be affected, the union leaders on the board for the building trades division declared: "Not for us!"

How that squares with William Green's Labor Day declaration that "we must raise American standards of living by at least 50 percent" remains for the AFL's head to explain. The building industry is the keystone of the AFL's jurisdiction and if words remain meaningless in that field there is little to expect elsewhere, judging by acts.

Had labor been more familiar with the whole history of the Bi-Partisan Wage Adjustment Board for the Building Trades, the surprise would have been less intense. Through that board reactionary labor leaders have been engaging in silent schemes with the big building trades corporations to strangle all bettering of wages and conditions, even though such come within the general go-ahead rules of the War Labor Board. Big Bill Hutcheson is the master mind of this outfit; his chief echo in the board is Harry C. Bates of the Bricklayers.

The Hutcheson-Bates coterie have prevented even the Little Steel formula from being applied in the building trades. They have ruled against vacations with pay and have deprived the New York union painters of half a million dollars in wages per year since 1944. Their alibi is that there will be a big spurt in building construction, and that they want to make deals with the big employing interests and thus keep off raids from the CIO.

This is an absurd contention. That construction will go up in volume is true beyond question. This will arise from repair work neglected during the

war, from reconstruction of old properties to compete with new undertakings and from the large-scale private and public housing projects in sight and planned. But the alleged raids from the CIO are inventions, based on no shred of reality. The CIO should be used not as a threat to break down wages in the AFL, but rather in order to promote unity within the labor movement. There is no cause for these fantastic "charges" of coming CIO invasion of the building trades.

The rank and file members of the building trades unions will have to beat back the schemes of the Hutcheson-Bates coterie in the building trades leadership. They will have to roll up their sleeves in a fight for a shorter work-day in the building industry and for a 20 percent flat increase in wages. They will have to insist that their leaders take up seriously the matter of vacations with pay, which exist in so many other industries more recently organized than they. These workers will also have to be alert to the need for sick benefits and hospitalization, which has been generally taboo in their contracts up to date.

One big requirement in the building industry, as the workers turn to the postwar period, is a guaranteed wage. There has been some attempt to create confusion on this matter by representing a guaranteed wage as something that would lower wages in the building industry. What such a wage means in this industry is a guarantee of a maximum number of months of employment through the year with unemployment insurance for the other period not covered. That is worth fighting for.

The building trades workers have a duty to the rest of the labor movement as well as to themselves. It behooves them, then, to vigorously move against the wage freezing order, because it is unjust to them and because it will be used as an argument against wage rises for other workers.

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AFL Surrender 'Statesmanship'

WHEN Sen. Vandenberg first proposed the labor-management conference that is soon to meet, progressive forces in the labor movement were correctly suspicious. The reactionary Senator, it was felt, is obviously setting a trap.

It was with good reason, therefore, that CIO President Philip Murray, while not rejecting the proposal, put forward a number of conditions which could form a real base for labor-management discussions. Murray proposed that the scope of the conference extend to problems of wages, jobless insurance, a permanent FEPC and other basic aspects of reconversion. Unless agreement is reached on such problems, Murray pointed out, the agenda of the conference would, in effect, confine itself to an effort to impose the Ball-Burton-Hatch bill to hamstring labor and bar strikes. The Daily Worker, it will be recalled, took a similar position.

Of course, Murray had in view the experience with our labor-baiting corporation heads who during the war tried to take advantage of the no-strike pledge. And the experience with the short-lived Green-Eric Johnston-Murray labor-management committee was undoubtedly still fresh in his mind.

Robert Watt, speaking for the AFL in a Labor Day eve broadcast, fell directly into the Vandenberg trap. Opposing the Murray view, he wants the conference narrowed to only the "disputes problem." It takes no keen sight to realize that such a policy puts labor on the defensive for it confines the conference to merely an effort to induce labor to accept the conditions of the Ball-Burton-Hatch bill. We have already been told by big business publicists that if labor does not accept shackles voluntarily, then legislation will be passed. Unfortunately, Secretary of Labor Lewis Schwellenbach, in the same broadcast with Watt, also made some remarks that give comfort to those who swing the Ball-Burton-Hatch hatchet.

William Green's Labor Day speech reads like a belated echo of Hoover's "corner" statements. He, along with those on the employer side who say there is nothing to worry about on wages, reconversion and employment, also minimizes the danger.

The Watt-Green "labor statesmanship" is a policy of capitulation and disarmament of labor. It certainly will not help bring real prosperity.

Congress Returns

CONGRESS is back in Washington confronted with the challenge it ducked more than a month ago when it went on vacation.

A great challenge—and a great opportunity—await the returning Congress. But there is no evidence that Congressmen and Senators return with greater vision or statesmanship.

And there is no use kidding ourselves into thinking that there will be more enthusiasm in Congress for passing legislation to provide for the human side of reconversion and assure full employment.

There is bitter, unyielding opposition in Congress to every proposal designed to provide an orderly transition to a prosperous peacetime economy.

Plenty of influential members of Congress, like some of their friends in the business world, think a "little" economic crisis may bring a rich harvest in high prices, depressed wages and a seriously weakened labor movement.

Already the extremely modest Kilgore unemployment compensation bill has run into what seems to be majority opposition in both the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee.

Hard-shelled southern Democrats like Sen. George and Rep. Doughton have joined with wily Republicans like Senators Taft and Vandenberg against this proposal.

They have raised the tattered banners of state's rights to oppose what is both the most elementary necessity for laid-off workers and the most obvious common sense in terms of maintaining purchasing power.

It will not be easy to budge the tory hypocrites who even now deny that there is a problem of unemployment.

There have been voices of indignation raised during the congressional recess. There have been demonstrations in New York, Buffalo, Detroit. But it will take more than this to defeat entrenched reaction in Congress. The people have only just begun to act.

It will take the organized protest of millions of Americans. It will take the united action of labor and its allies, of professionals, white collar workers, small business people, farmers, of all men and women who hope to see a prosperous America emerge out of this war.

BLACKMAIL



The Right to Produce for Peace

By ISRAEL AMTER

IN TWO weeks, since Japan's surrender, the number of unemployed has mounted to two million. There is already a prediction that by the first of the year there will be eight million unemployed and this figure will grow to ten million by spring.

Congress has shown no hurry to act. There is indication that some bills have been approved by the committees handling them, but as yet there has been no action.

Sen. Taft is "critical" of the Murray Full Employment Bill, although he states that "in the main" he agrees with it. This is probably merely a repetition of the act that Sen. Vandenberg put on at the San Francisco conference when he, too, agreed with the United Nations Charter "in the main," but reserved the right to attack its individual aspects when concrete proposals come up for action. The Murray Full Employment Bill merely calls for the responsibility of government to provide work when the situation demands it, that is, when private industry cannot take up the slack. But the form of the work, the amount of the appropriation, the working conditions, etc.—these are the things that will be attacked by Taft and his associates.

Of course, the industrialists are in no hurry at all. Their profits have been ensured by Congressional legislation. Fundamentally the employers are interested in small production and high rates of profit. This assures them an army of unemployed who can be used in an effort to destroy or paralyze the trade union movement.

The attitude of some of the industrialists, particularly of the National Manufacturers Association, was expressed by its president, Ira Mosher, as well as by William L. Kleitz, vice-president of the Guarantee Trust Co. of New York. Speaking before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, Mr. Kleitz put it in one sentence when he said:

"It is a certainty, rather than a grave risk, that the guarantee (of full employment) cannot be made good without destroying free competitive enterprise in the process." (N. Y. Times, Aug. 29.) Therefore, in the opinion of Mr.

Kleitz and Mr. Mosher, unemployment will have to be accepted as inevitable, and nothing can be done about it.

This was further developed by John Biggers, president of the Libby Glass Corp. of Toledo, Ohio, who, in speaking over the radio on Aug. 30, declared that the worker must "show more initiative," for only thus can he expect to get and keep a job. What does Mr. Biggers mean? He clearly means that if you don't "show initiative," you are no good and have no right to a job. To be sure, many of the workers are veterans and have served in the Army. They were good enough to kill Nazis and Japanese, but as for work now, nonsense! They don't "show initiative."

E. M. Hummel, an industrialist of southern California, speaking over the Town Hall Forum of the Air, on Aug. 30, declared that the workers are becoming "loafers." Why does he say this? Very simply. Because skilled workers are refusing to accept jobs at 50 cents and 55 cents an hour, which is hardly enough to keep body and soul together. But when it reaches the stage that even Chairman Doughton of the House Ways and Means Committee, which is discussing the Full Employment Bill, also repeats the charge of "loafing," we have an indication of how fast our country is being involved in the Hoover ideology of 1929-1930, when the charge was made that anyone who did not accept any work offered was a questionable individual.

WORKERS' WAR RECORD

So they are loafers, are they? Then what about the tremendously increased production during the war through the hands of these very "loafers"? What about the technological increase of around 30 percent with millions of war workers involved in the productive machinery? So the workers are "loafers." Then what about the private employers who couldn't plan and organize adequate production for the war, so the government had to interfere? What about the private concerns which refused to cooperate with the government, so that the government itself had to invest some nineteen billion dollars in plants, all of which the employers today

want to see scrapped so that their so-called "private enterprise" may not be interfered with?

The workers are saying correctly that if the government, in the face of the enemy, was compelled to interfere in production in order to reach the tremendous output that the workers of our country did produce, then why should not the government interfere now in peace in order to keep these very same workers, both those from the war factories and those getting out of uniform, employed?

These so-called "patriotic" employers and Congressmen are not revealing any patriotism when they express such scorn for the ex-soldier and the ex-war worker, and say that it is "nonsense to expect full employment." How do they expect to get away with it?

The employers are playing with fire. If, in two weeks, two million workers have been turned out into the streets, then the situation should cause them to pause. Millions will follow in their path, millions of soldiers are yet to be demobilized.

To be unemployed means to reduce buying power. The small businessman and the farmer are directly affected. It means a smaller market for products not turned out during the war, such as refrigerators, radios, autos, etc. In other words, a slow paralysis may creep upon our economic life, if things are allowed to drift.

All of this is being done in the name of "free enterprise." Free enterprise during the war meant the creation of eleven new billion-dollar concerns in the United States—eleven new monopolies. If this is free enterprise, and free enterprise means the denial of the right to work to millions and hunger for them and their families—especially Negroes, Italians, Jews, Poles and other national groups—then the people will question the right of free enterprise to continue to operate without interference by the government.

Industry, it has been proven, can provide for all. If it could do so in war, it must do so in peace. There is no other way out. The Murray Full Employment Bill and other related bills must be passed without delay. It can be accomplished if labor, the farmers and middle class unite.

—Worth Repeating—

PRAISING the Sino-Soviet treaty, the Daily Oklahoman of Oklahoma City, for Aug. 28, says in tribute to Premier Joseph Stalin: Not in years has the head of any power made a greater contribution to the cause of future peace.

Change the World

IT IS rumored there are still a million people in the jails of Japan put there for "dangerous thoughts" and political crime against the military-fascist gang.

One can well believe the report. Fifteen years ago the labor and Communist movement in Japan was second to none in the workers' world. The rice riots that rocked Japan in the post-war depression of 1919 are still remembered. Japan was on the brink of a social revolution. But its fascist-military-banking clique invaded Manchuria and launched World War Two. And that invasion was also a war on the people of Japan.



I can remember 1929, when I edited the monthly "New Masses," that we shipped something like 200 copies a month to Japanese bookshops. We were constantly receiving mail from eager young students, authors, professors, scientists in Japan. The Marxist philosophy had swept the universities. Dozens of fat academic journals were issued, devoted like our own magazine, "Science and Society" to Marxist analysis in all the intellectual branches.

In all Japanese literature there were only two main schools: the proletarian, Marxist school, and the conservative, anti-Marxist school. The latter fought a rear-guard action and used James Joyce, the art-for-art's

by Mike Gold

sake slogan and similar devices of literary reaction.

So we received regularly dozens of big, illustrated, literary journals from Marxist Japan, full of poems, plays, fiction by young proletarian writers. They seemed a wonderful group of men and women, eager as the young Russian narodnik intellectuals of Lenin's youth to live close to the peasants and workers.

Writers and artists formed teams and travelled from village to village, where they gave concerts, did chalk-talks and taught, lectured and read their poetry to the peasants.

GORKY, and the old Russian classics, as well as the newer Soviet literature, were as popular in Japan as in the land of their nativity. The Japanese people translated and devoured progressive literature from Germany, England, South America, the United States.

They had developed hundreds of travelling agitational theaters, as well as a dozen or more fine professional theaters corresponding to our Theatre Guild, but presenting only drama of the people and the social revolution.

To me, most touching in this new Japanese literature, as I read it in translations, was its concern with the hard daily life of the people, its freedom from all literary affectation, its humanitarian feeling. I remember a story

Japan's Revolutionary Tradition Lives

of a young trade union leader who contracted leprosy in the fascist jail but never faltered or lost hope. There were novels of the life in the fishing fleets, poetry of the farmers, stories of oppressed womanhood. It was a great literature, true and fine enough to earn its place in any world anthology of the class struggle.

THEN came the reaction, years of fascist persecution and torture similar to that which destroyed the German labor and Communist movement. More than a thousand victims were being arrested each month around 1930 and after. Sometimes, in mass raids, whole trade unions, whole villages were taken off. The victims were of every class. In the dragnet would be taken the most eminent scientists, artists, college professors, as well as their students. Sons and daughters of the oldest, most aristocratic families were arrested as Communists. Once the daughter of a former Premier was held.

Today, there are still a million such prisoners in Japan. This, surely, is the nucleus around which can be built a democratic Japan. Will General MacArthur and our State Department release the underground heroes of the Japanese people, and work with them in establishing peace? Or will we, a democracy, go on selling scrap-iron to the Mikado and build up the fascist gang for another Pearl Harbor? Our children will pay in blood if we fail to release the buried democracy of Japan.

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

Wants the Record Kept Straight

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

There is some very muddled thinking in the editorial of Aug. 15. You state, "the President must face up to the situation the way Roosevelt met the crisis of 1932." One may pass over as picaresque the correction that Roosevelt did not become President until 1933. However, the editorial appears to endorse without analysis Roosevelt's measures upon taking office. At the time, however, the Daily Worker rightly attacked many of them as leading in the direction of fascism. Do we want to bring back the days of General Johnson and Don Richberg?—the latter, doubtless, would be glad to return to public life if guaranteed the reactionary policies which he advocated when he split from the (later) FDR.

By 1935 the situation had changed. The capitalist class had extracted all it could gain from the New Deal. On the other hand, labor had made certain gains. By the 1936 elections the Daily Worker supported Roosevelt with reservations, but refused to give him a blank check.

In view of the struggle we are conducting against Browderism and its attendant distortions of history, I think we should keep the record straight. More important, during the impending period of unemployment with its inevitable consequences a complete economic analysis and revaluation of the 1933-39 period is in order.

WILLIAM TAUBE.

ACT Against

Franco, He Urges

Detroit, Michigan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I read that officially Spain is the seventh among the producers of uranium.

Why does one wait to disarm this naughty government of such important a weapon. Do we want the Germans to go into Spain, make stocks of uranium and after that atomic bombs of which they had nearly all the characteristics?

To say: We don't like Franco in such circumstances is tragically childish. We must ACT against him.

ANTI-FRANCO.

Wants Big

Drive for Housing

Bronx

Editor, Daily Worker:

We suggest you have a wide-spread campaign for better housing immediately.

A few housing projects will definitely not solve the problem and we will not tolerate the existing conditions now that the war is over. There is no excuse for heatless apartments, ceilings on the verge of collapsing, poor plumbing systems, no building service, and landlords who have just given up, and show up only when rent is due.

If private enterprise cannot do the job, we don't care who does it as long as it is done—now! The state treasury surplus Governor Dewey is so proud of should be used to let the rest of us have pride in—decent homes.

FRANCES SYLVESTER

ADRIAN DE HAAS

BEVERLY FOWLER

JEROME MONFORT

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Let's Face It

THE ruling of Federal Court Judge Abruzzo on veterans' seniority has once again fastened attention on the issue of job rights for the returning ex-serviceman.

The ruling upholds the Selective Service interpretation of the GI bill of rights regarding employment status of men who are drafted off their jobs. It says, in effect, that a soldier is entitled for one year to his specific job when he returns from service even if it means replacing another worker with greater seniority. Time served in the armed forces is reckoned as part of the veteran's seniority. It must be noted that the entire issue affects a tiny proportion of the veterans. According to government sources, only about 20 percent of those drafted have jobs to go back to, and only half of these, or 10 percent of all veterans, want to go back to them. Of that 10 percent, only an infinitesimal proportion will find themselves in a situation where they will have to replace a worker with greater seniority in order to get their jobs back.



Hence to center attention on this point, where labor and certain veterans' groups are at odds, does not help to solve the employment problem for the great mass of returning soldiers. The problem can be solved only through a full employment program for the entire

by Max Gordon

nation, and for that there must be a united struggle of labor and vets.

BUT the fact is that the Selective Service interpretation of the law does not aid even those veterans who do have job rights and exercise them.

For one thing, the interpretation limits the veteran's right solely to the particular job he left in a plant. Second, he is entitled to this super-seniority status for one year only. After that year he gets no protection whatever unless there is a union to protect him.

Third, the Hershey interpretation eliminates all men drafted from jobs in which they replaced someone else who was drafted. In a great many large plants, it was a common experience for whole groups of workers doing a particular kind of work to be drafted and their places taken by others who were subsequently drafted, and so on. According to Selective Service, the only ones entitled to jobs back are those who were the original draftees even if they don't want them. Obviously, a worker who left a job to take the place of a draftee in war industry and then was himself drafted is getting a raw deal.

Fourth, the law makes no provision for disabled veterans whom an employer considers unable to do his old job. This provision has been abused by employers to deny quite a few veterans their old jobs.

The Veteran's Right to Work

LABOR, upon whose insistence the job rights provision was included in the GI bill of rights, disputes the whole philosophy behind the Selective Service interpretation. It maintains that the purpose was to see that the veteran retained all his rights as if he had continued working in the shop, not to set him apart from the rest of the workers.

That means that he should have not only the right to get his particular job back if he is entitled to it, but if that job does not exist he should have the same privilege of transfer as other workers in his job.

It means that not only the original draftee from a job has the right to return to it but that all draftees who worked in the shop at any time should have the right to return with seniority credit for time in the service.

It means protection not only for one year but full protection at all times such as any other worker gets.

Labor also insists that if a disabled veteran cannot do his former job—and determination of that should be left not to the employer alone but to labor and management together—the employer should be responsible for giving or training him for a job he can do.

To clear up the present law so as to embody labor's interpretation along the above lines, trade union leaders are discussing a new GI job bill to be introduced soon into Congress.

Meanwhile they are appealing the Abruzzo decision.

Making the Grade

"IN front of me," wrote a young Soviet student a good many years ago, "was the clearly-drawn profile of the Soviet doctor: a public man of all-round education, aware of the problems of working people. . . . I plunged head foremost into the work, learned to love it, and tried to do my best. . . ."

That was in 1928. A little over a decade before, the young, new country of socialism had inherited from the Tsars an educational apparatus wholly inadequate to the building of a new social order. The institutions of higher learning had been altogether restricted; they were not, as one of the Tsarist ministers of education had put it, for "the children of cooks." In fact, even the provisions for elementary schooling had been woefully scanty; and, although within one year after coming to power, the Soviets had issued a decree instituting a unified system of general education, and in the interval had erected more than 10,000 new schools, they were not ready even in 1928 to introduce universal compulsory schooling at the lower levels. That was to wait until 1930—just 15 years ago!

As for the higher learning, it was carried on in those days under conditions of which



by Harold Collins

only the astounding "universities" of the Chinese Communists are today reminiscent. The Dniepropetrovsk Institute for Railway Transport Engineers, for example, had to be constructed by the students themselves on a vacant lot outside of the town, which lacked not only communication with the town, but any provisions for lighting or drainage, or even a water supply. The earliest students at the Siberian Metallurgical Institute—founded in 1930—lived with their professors in huts and tents until, along with the few construction workers that could be spared, they were able to erect laboratories and living quarters.

YET, ten years later in 1940, in the midst of its intensive preparations against what it knew to be inevitable attack, the Land of Socialism could record that it had almost doubled the number of schools as of 1914-15; and that its special attention to the problems of higher and technical training had yielded such results as might have been tested, for instance, by the example of Uzbekistan which, with a total population smaller than that of New York City, already had 37 such higher institutions!

In an immediate sense, the returns for

Soviet Education And 'The Public Man'

the enormous investments entailed in those achievements have already been found in some of the contributions made by technical students to the country's material welfare. One student at the Tomsk Industrial Institute, for example, invented a new electric percussive pick that lasts nine times as long as its predecessors, and increases the average speed in coal-cutting by 60 percent; two others, while still students at the Central Asiatic University, discovered the largest mercury deposits in the USSR, at Altai. The lists could no doubt be enlarged a thousandfold, if we had a full picture of Soviet education during the Great Patriotic War.

IT seems to me, however, that the more permanent meaning of these achievements lies in their very roots: in the concept of the man-of-learning as the "public man of all-round education, aware of the problems of working people. . . ." Can one conceive of any great advance in American education that does not proceed on a similar basis? An appalling waste of intellectual power remains even now to be undone in America; and from whom, if not from the working people themselves, and their organizations, will come the impetus that will in the end produce not one, but tens of thousands of such "public men? . . ."

Allies Must Break Japanese Monopolists' Grip, Says Lattimore

By GWEN MORGAN

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4 (UP).—Owen Lattimore, former adviser to Chiang Kai-shek, said today that the Allies must free Japan of the "Zaibatsu's" grip before democracy can develop there. He declared that the Zaibatsu—or industrialists—merged completely with the militarists in controlling Japan for aggression and that the primary control always was civilian.

"Together," he said, "they are like a small octopus with huge tentacles which holds everything in its power. Their tool and 'front' was the Emperor, owner of vast shares and estates, and he still is—although now they are loudly disclaiming the militarists."

Lattimore said in an interview at Johns Hopkins University, where he is director of the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations, that preserving the Emperor and the Zaibatsu means preserving the "entire machinery that made Japan an aggressive country."

The biggest misconception about Japan, he said, is that the interests of the industrialists, the militarists and the Emperor differ.

"The only difference is that the civilians or industrialists are the goal crowd about aggression," he said. "The militarists are the go-fast. The Emperor belongs to both of them."

The Emperor's holdings alone, he said, amount to thousands of shares in banking, railroad, sugar, utilities, paper and shipping companies, as well as hundreds of thousands of acres of land.

Lattimore said breaking the stranglehold of the Zaibatsu would make possible the development of a "genuine, spontaneous and thoroughly Japanese movement which

would substitute for the Emperor a real Republic."

He declared that if this were permitted, supported and encouraged by American policy it would take the form of middle-of-the-road democracy, and there would be no 'danger' of communism.

"The only danger of communism would arise if American policy were to choke off the development of democracy, leaving communism as the only alternative to reactionary Japanese forces supported by the victorious powers," he said.

Lattimore said a democratic potential does exist in Japan, composed of thousands of small, independent businessmen who were not brought completely under the Zaibatsu until the war period and now would like to regain their independence; laborers who have been shorn of rights and poorly paid, and peasants whose cooperatives

have been subject to monopoly control and who have been dominated by landlords, the most powerful of whom are related to the Zaibatsu and military families.

MONOPOLISTS' PROGRAM

Lattimore said the Zaibatsu were better prepared for defeat than the U. S. for victory.

"They already have put their collaborationist team on the field to capitalize on the U. S. belief that the Emperor controls them while, in fact, they control him," he said.

He predicted this would be their line of action:

1. To stimulate disorder and conflict in China.
2. To work up antagonism between Russia and the other Allies.
3. To be "awfully good boys" with the Americans and carry out their wishes. If any uprisings occur in the name of democracy, the Japanese authorities would run to the Allies and report it as "subversive activity."

FOREIGN BRIEFS

Ask Laski to Visit Greece

Nicos Zachariades, general secretary of the GREEK Communist Party, invited Harold Laski, British Labor chief, to come to Greece to witness terroristic conditions there. He warned that Regent Archbishop Damaskinos' visit to London on Sept. 9 will not help "misinformed" Foreign Minister Bevin to understand the situation, and announced that an EAM (National Liberation Front) delegation would come to describe the real conditions. . . . ZACHARIADES and other EAM leaders, now touring Greek Macedonia, are being greeted by enthusiastic crowds, according to an Athens cable received here by the Greek American Tribune. . . . Democratic (pro-EAM) candidates won an overwhelming majority in Agrarian Cooperative elections. . . . The "White Book" of the EAM has just been issued here in English by the Greek American Council, 152 W. 42 St. Documents record the many attempts of EAM to prevent the spread of civil war and end hostilities, the terror imposed by British Tories and Greek reaction; the Varkiza agreement and its violations.

Mexico's former Foreign Minister Ezequiel PADILLA announced he would be a candidate for the Pres-

dency in the July, 1946, elections. He launched a tirade against FRM, the government party, and its electoral procedures. . . . Padilla is considered simply a candidate of U. S. State Department reactionaries plus certain Mexican capitalist interests who tie in with U. S. imperialism. He will probably be backed by the fascist Sinarquistas. The only other candidate is Miguel Aleman, who has full backing of FRM, trade unions and people's organizations. . . . Barring tricks, Brazil's President Getulio VARGAS is now committed to not running for office in the Dec. 2 Presidential elections. The date for him to resign as President and indicate his intention to run has expired.

Sen. Claude PEPPER (D-Fla) urged in Paris that the atom bomb be placed at the disposal of the military staffs committee of the United Nations. . . . Henryk Strassburger, POLISH Ambassador to Great Britain, indicated that former officials of the Polish-government-in-exile are withholding vitally-needed records, documents and money. . . . Chen Chun, former Chinese puppet chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Government, reportedly committed suicide in Nanking.

Ratifies Charter

BEIRUT, Sept. 4 (UP).—Lebanon's Parliament unanimously ratified the United Nation's Charter today.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 25¢ per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday—Wednesday at 4 p.m.

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Bulgarian Minister Hits Intervention

Democratic leaders in Bulgaria Monday rejected anti-democratic Anglo-American intervention.

Stefan Toncheff, Bulgarian Minister of Railroads and Postal Services, a left wing (majority) Agrarian, asserted that postponement of elections, under foreign pressure, was not a surrender to "those who asked the foreign powers to interfere in our internal affairs." There can be no surrender to or friendship with such people, he told members of the Fatherland Front.

"There is no communism yet in Bulgaria," Toncheff said, as reported in yesterday's New York Times. "But in the future Government will be impossible without them."

ELECTIONS SOON
Volko Tchervenkoff, Communist leader, told a Fatherland Front mass meeting of 10,000 that elections may be held "very, very soon."

He said the Fatherland's front would win further world praise by giving the opposition every chance for a fair campaign. Premier Kimon Georgiev, meanwhile, issued a denial that the Regents had forced him to resign.

Copper Workers To Hold Protest

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 4.—Labor of this industrial city will march to City Hall tomorrow to stage a public protest against the anti-labor provocative policies of the Phelps-Dodge Copper Products Co. and to demand speedy reconversion.

The day shift of the Phelps plant, stopping work at noon, will be joined by Singer Sewing and other plant workers in this area under contracts with the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers and other CIO affiliates.

They will gather at Bay View, near the Phelps plant. The Phelps company's refusal to pay workers for the two victory-day holidays or to comply with War Labor Board directives on collective bargaining, are among the principal grievances.

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Youth of 57 Nations to Attend Parley

A world Conference of Youth, composed of delegates from 57 countries, will convene in London Oct. 31 to formulate a youth program of peace, security and freedom.

The convention has been called by the World Youth Council, London, which was formed as the result of the International Youth Conference held in London in November, 1942, for the "defense of freedom against tyranny." The call to the Conference says:

"The struggle together has given us common experiences of danger, arduous toil, good fellowship and a deeper understanding of life. It has taught us the need to oppose actively and in common accord the forces of evil, and to strive together for the common good."

"Out of these experiences and stern lessons, we believe young people everywhere can draw inspiration from meeting together to exchange ideas, hear each others' opinions, and so to plan the part that the younger generation must play in the future cooperation of the world family of nations."

REPRESENTATIVES IN U. S.

The World Youth Council is represented in the United States by American Youth for a Free World, a coordinating council and clearing house of national youth organizations. The delegates to the world conference are being organized by the United States Arrangements Committee, 144 Bleecker St., whose leadership includes Frances Damon, chairman, and Doris Senk, executive secretary, Beatrice Elizabeth Allen of the Girls' Friendly Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, representing Christian Youth, Meyer Bass of the National Jewish Welfare Board, representing Jewish youth, Mrs. Ruby Hurley of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, representing Negro Youth, Dolly Lowther of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, representing Labor, Farm and Cooperative Youth and Gloria Gordon of the United States Student Assembly, representing students. A committee representative for veterans and members of the armed forces will be chosen in the near future.

Buffalo Parley Spurs Job Rally

Special to the Daily Worker
BUFFALO, Sept. 4.—An emergency conference of 350 CIO shop stewards and officials of Buffalo last weekend demanded federal operation of all government owned plants to produce needed consumers' goods.

The conference, a preliminary to a mass demonstration scheduled to take place this Thursday in front of City Hall, also initiated a slogan for a 30-hour week with 48 hours' pay. Thursday's mass meeting will be held under joint AFL and CIO auspices.

The entire labor movement of Buffalo is rapidly being drawn into activity for jobs and reconversion. Even the big steel plants, where the workers had not looked for reconversion problems, are cracking down on the paychecks of their employees. The Bethlehem mills already have gone on a five-day week, which means a substantial cut in wages. To date, the leadership of the Steel Workers Union remains aloof from the struggle for jobs now going on in the city, but the workers themselves are beginning to look for action. Crosby Steel is working only three or four days.

Thursday's mass meeting was planned by representatives of Local 64, United Office and Professional Workers, CIO, and District 585, International Association of Machinists, AFL.

Truman Asks Data on GI's Death Sentence

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (UP).—President Truman today asked the Army for particulars in the case of an Indiana soldier sentenced to die in Europe for murder.

The President acted after Gov.

Ralph F. Gates of Indiana appealed to the White House and the War Department to investigate the sentencing of Pfc. Robert A. Colby, 22, Gettysville, Ind.

No record of the case has reached

the War Department from Germany, it was said.

At the same time, Rep. Forest A. Harness (R-Ind.) said he had asked Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson and Gen. Dwight D.

Eisenhower for a full investigation of the court martial proceedings which recommended execution of the former Indiana farm youth who had served two and one-half years overseas.

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Soviet Film 'Girl 217' Ranks With All-Time Greats



A captured Russian scientist enslaved to Krauss as a janitor is offered a better job by a high Nazi official. He answers that he would rather shovel manure than work in a Hitler laboratory.

Portrays the Germany That Must Not Return

By David Platt

An average German household in the year 1942 is put under a Soviet microscope in the powerful film *Girl No. 217*. That's the year that Hitler's armies had knifed their way to the outskirts of Stalingrad. Village after village was being robbed of its civilians for servitude in Germany.

Among them are the two young Russian women, Tanya and Klava. It took nine days and nights for the cattle cars in which they were jammed with others to reach Germany. In all that time not once did the fascists open the doors of the cars. At the slave markets, which rivalled anything seen in ancient Rome or Charleston, S.C. in the 1850s, shopkeepers and industrialists gathered to inspect the new arrivals. Tanya was sold to a German grocer named Krauss for 15 marks after his fleshy wife had looked her over from head to foot, as though she were a horse. Tanya, a socially-conscious, liberty-loving Soviet woman who had been taught to put the highest value on human life, in bondage to people who have the physical appearance of human beings but are



really wolves and pigs inside. Tanya is forced to clean the boots of Germans who are not fit to live. The Krauss menagerie keeps her busy day and night with back-breaking household labor. Fortunately, the rebellious Russian girl learns from the Krauss janitor, a noted Soviet scientist also in chains, to conserve

her energy. "Their problem is to kill you. Yours to survive."

HUMAN DIET

The perverted Krauss family is skillfully dissected in Mikhail Romm's detailed study of human infamy. With Zolaesque realism Romm proceeds to take apart the boorish sausage grinder, his smug wife, his frustrated daughter, his prospective son-in-law who is crippled in mind as well as body, his half-mad Nazi son on furlough from the Russian front with his bestial friend. He shows that the German shopkeeper is no less blood-guilty than the banker or Junker. He shows a divided, degraded household along side of which the abject Karamazovs in the famous Dostoevsky novel of czarist times are saints. Romm pictures Herr Krauss as a bull-necked brute who is kind to his pet canary but ruthless with Tanya. Krauss cannot understand why Tanya weeps bitter tears at the thought of working for Germans. He cannot understand why she will not wash bloody clothes taken off raped and butchered Soviet women and children and why she rebels against decapitating a chicken. He



A German dinner party at the home of Johann Krauss, the grocer. Dinner is interrupted when Rudolf Peschke, the Krauss' prospective son-in-law, is accused by the returned Nazis, Max Krauss and his friend Kurt Kahger, of being a slacker. He is forced to stand in their presence. Frau Krauss and her husband are shocked at their son Max's action and fearful of what he may do next.

GIRL No. 217. Produced by the Mosfilm Motion Picture Studios and the Tashkent Motion Picture Studios at Tashkent and Moscow, USSR. Directed by Mikhail Romm. Scenario by Eugene Gahrilovich and Mikhail Romm. Camera by Boris Volchek and Era Savelyeva. Music by Alexander Khachaturian. English titles by Charles Clement. Starring Elena Kuzmina, V. Zaichikov, V. Vladislavsky, Tania Barisheva, L. Sukharevskaya. Released through Artkino, Inc. Now playing at the Stanley Theater.



Elena Kuzmina as Tanya, a Russian girl who becomes 'Girl No. 217' when she is taken captive by the Germans and sold on the Nazi slave market.

cannot understand why his Soviet janitor prefers to shovel manure than work as a scientist in a Hitler laboratory.

SAVAGERY

Romm shows the pathological lust for gold and the petty hopes and dreams of the German middle-class under Hitler. He exposes the savage treatment of Soviet prisoners in solitary cells just big enough to hold one person in an upright position. The hot-boxes used to punish work-



Johann Krauss confesses to his wife that her daughter's dowry money was originally stolen from his former Jewish boss and that his crime is about to be discovered.

ers on chain gangs in the south are palaces compared to these Nazi hell-holes. He bares the warped soul of the stormtrooper in scenes that probe deeper into his nature than any other film within recent memory. Romm says they must all answer for their crimes, the ordinary German as well as the Party sadist. "Let them answer for Leningrad and for Sevastopol. For the gallows on our squares. For our children asphyxiated in gas vans. For all those who have been tortured in their cursed land."

Girl No. 217 shows the chaos in the average German heart and Soviet revenge for the sorrow that covers that great land. A brilliant

group of actors—Elena Kuzmina as Tanya, V. Zaichikov as the scientist, V. Vladislavsky and T. Barisheva as Mr. and Mrs. Krauss—has brought us the overwhelming truth about the diabolical German and his slave markets. The workmanlike direction by Mikhail Romm, well-known here for *Lenin in October*, *Lenin in 1918* and *The Thirteenth*, adds to his great reputation as a craftsman and documentarist. The stirring music score by Alexander Khachaturian is worth an article by itself.

The world needs many such films to keep undimmed the memory of Nazi barbarity. It may be a long time before we will get one as courageous and as deep as *Girl No. 217*.

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Order Franco Out of Tangier

U.S. and USSR to Join In Administering Zone

PARIS, Sept. 4 (UP).—Spain today was bluntly ordered to get out of the Tangier international zone, which Francisco Franco's troops occupied in December, 1940, and the zone will revert to international administration with the Soviet Union and the United States participating.

The order was disclosed by a communique issued at the close of conferences here on Tangier by representatives of Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the United States. It represented another body blow to the precarious Franco Government, which has been denounced by leading United Nations spokesmen.

In brusque language, the communique said that "the Spanish Government will have to evacuate" the strategic strip of territory in Africa fronting the Gibraltar straits, and that the sovereignty of the Sultan of Morocco will be re-established over the zone. The communique said the decisions of the conference will be submitted to the four governments for their approval.

The communique said that a conference of the signatory powers of the 1923 Tangier agreement—Britain, France, Italy and Spain—would be called "with a view to examining modifications of the Tan-

gier statute which ultimately may be proposed by one or the other of the powers."

NO DATE SET

But it set no date for the conference and it was obvious that the decision on whether to invite Spain back into the Tangier international administration was withheld until it was determined if the Franco regime is to continue in power.

Italy's prospects of joining the Tangier administration depend on the terms of the peace treaty she eventually signs with the Allies.

Earlier, high diplomatic sources had disclosed that Spain's participation depends upon her qualifying as a member of the United Nations. The Potsdam declaration made it clear that such qualification was contingent on the ousting of Franco.

Two documents were signed by the four powers in the Paris talks. The first was a list of resolutions drawn up by experts which will be discussed in the subsequent conference, and the second was a French and British document which prescribes exactly how Spain must evacuate her troops. The latter was formulated by Britain and France because they were regarded as the "basic" powers interested in Tangier.

Daily Worker

New York, Wednesday, September 5, 1945

Atlanta Negroes to Go to Polls, Challenge Primaries If Barred

Special to the Daily Worker

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 4.—Negro leaders will seek to void tomorrow's municipal primary election if colored voters are denied the ballot.

"If we are denied the most important of American rights, we shall challenge the legality of the primary election results," declared a statement issued to the press on the eve of the elections by a committee of Negro citizens composed of C. A. Scott, editor of the Atlanta World; C. L. Harper, president of the Atlanta branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Attorney A. T. Walden, president of the Georgia Association of Citizens Democratic Clubs.

Approximately 500 registered Negro voters meeting at Wheat Street

Baptist Church Friday, August 31, decided to present themselves to this is the intention of all the ap-the polls Sept. 5 and "we believe approximately 4,000 Negro registered voters in Atlanta," the statement pointed out. "If Negroes are barred from tomorrow's primaries as they were barred from last year's primaries, successful legal proceedings could force the city to hold new elections and force tomorrow's victorious candidates to conduct new campaigns.

CITES PRECEDENTS

Convictions of Negroes, based upon indictment by all-white juries, have been frequently upset in the Federal courts, but this would be the first time that the principle would have been invoked to void an election.

Following legal proceedings brought against him by a colored citizen, Wallace Van Jackson, deprived of his vote in the 1944 state primaries, Fulton County Registrar T. E. Suttles, informed another committee on August 30 that complete registration lists including Negro voters would be furnished precinct election officials, colored citizens are waiting to see if he keeps his promise.

Interest in the Atlanta primary centers around the race for Mayor between present incumbent William B. Hartsfield and ex-Mayor Roy Le Crow. Negro leaders have taken no stand for either candidate, but are waging the fight on the right of any citizen to vote for whom-ever he pleases.

U.S. Agreed at Yalta Soviets Get Kuriles

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (UP).—Secretary of State James F. Byrnes indicated today that the United States agreed at Yalta to let Soviet Russia regain the southern part of Sakhalin Island and the Kurile Islands. He added with a shrug, that that was not a fair answer to the question because the subject was discussed at Yalta, several months before the Potsdam Conference. He said that his statement today was based on the discussion of Sakhalin and the Kuriles at Yalta.

Byrnes also took advantage of his last press conference before leaving to reveal:

1. His intention to appoint a special assistant to implement decisions that are made in the future by the Secretaries of State, War and Navy. He said, that his study of the Pearl Harbor reports made him feel that more effective implementation of the decisions of the three secretaries might have been helpful.

NO BOMB DECISION

2. That he and President Truman have not discussed up to this time any plans for turning the atomic bomb or the secret of atomic energy over to the United Nations Organization. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.,

U. S. representative to the organization, indicated in a statement in London that the Security Council would consider future control of the bomb. Byrnes said the problem is entirely up to Congress.

3. That the Soviet Government declined a U. S. suggestion to consult with the other big powers on the formation of a new Rumanian Government, but that Byrnes has asked that Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov be prepared to consult on that question at the Foreign Ministers meeting in London.

4. That George Acheson, U. S. Ambassador to Thailand, has been named acting political adviser to Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

By wresting the islands from Japan, the islands which she formerly owned, Russia plans to develop a string of new harbors and bases protecting Soviet Pacific waters. The Soviet radio said today that Russia plans to build "the Kurile chain into 'a screen of steel' around the area."

Wage Cut Lobbyists Fight Unemployment Aid Bill

(Continued from Page 1)
porations made more money in this period than in any other." His propaganda weakened after that.

Doughton asked witnesses whether they didn't believe high taxes would be required by the bill.

Dr. Emerson Schmidt, representative for the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, in testimony before the Senate Finance Committee, predicted a boom. He said that in any case

he opposed the bill from "principle." The Rt. Rev. Mgr. John O. Grady, secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Charities, supported the bill.

Senate hearings on the Kilgore unemployment compensation bill closed after hearing a group of opposition witnesses, including Walter L. Seelbach, president of the Gray Iron Founders Society, which represents 650 foundries, and Lt. Gov. Wilbert Snow of Connecticut, a supporter of the bill.

Japanese Americans Can Return to Coast

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (UP).—The Army tonight removed all bars against loyal Japanese Americans returning to the Pacific coast, and it promised them the same treatment and privileges "accorded other law-abiding American citizens and residents."



Where MacArthur Will Rule: Headquarters that Gen. MacArthur will occupy in Tokyo are being put in shape for occupancy. They are the former U.S. Embassy quarters. The wreckage of automobiles in the foreground is the result of B-29 bombings.

Hiroshima: City of Numb, Dying People, Says First Yank Witness

By JAMES MCGLINCY

HIROSHIMA, Sept. 3 (Delayed) (UP).—One bomb—that's the key to this most staggering and frightening event of the entire war. One atomic bomb, dropped on the morning of Aug. 6, turned previously untouched Hiroshima into the most utterly destroyed city of all those which had been bombed and shelled in six terrible years of war in Europe and the Pacific.

You ride through the rubble of this once beautiful city and look at the numbed survivors, the broken skeletons of buildings, the withered trees, the burned ground and it is difficult to comprehend that one bomb did all this.

The Japanese said today the death toll, as of Sept. 1, stood at 53,000 men, women and children and that scores were dying by the hour in hospitals surrounding Hiroshima. Thirty-thousand persons are missing—most of them not yet dug from beneath the wreckage. The number of injured cannot be computed but two weeks after the bombing it was estimated that 13,960 had been wounded severely and 43,500 had been injured.

ALL BURNED DOOMED

Japanese doctors fear that everyone who suffered the slightest scratch or burn will die. Everyone

of those who were injured believe they are doomed.

Japanese medical men claim the radio-active rays of the uranium produce strange symptoms and suffering which they cannot alleviate. The hair falls out, the gums bleed,

there are stomach and kidney disorders and the number of white corpuscles in the blood is only one-seventh of what it should be, according to their claims.

Those who do survive, one doctor said, probably will be sterile. Over this city hangs the stench of death.

In this city you can see all the ruined cities of the world.

Florida Federal Court Upholds Ruling Banning Closed Shop

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Sept. 4 (UP).—A three-member panel of Federal judges today upheld the validity of a state constitutional amendment prohibiting the closed shop in the second test suit brought unsuccessfully by labor.

The court dismissed a CIO suit attacking the amendment and said an order will be entered similar to that already recorded in an American Federation of Labor suit heard in Tampa.

Sam Silvers, of Miami, attorney for the labor organization, said the

decision will be appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court as the AFL suit has been.

Silvers made a short presentation of labor's side in opposition to the so-called "Right to Work" amendment. The judges almost immediately notified the contesting parties that an order identical to the AFL dismissal would be entered.

The judges were Curtis Waller, Tallahassee, a member of the Circuit Court of Appeals; District Judge A. V. Long, Tallahassee, and District Judge John W. Holland, Miami.